

1 INSTITUTE FOR FREE SPEECH
Alan Gura, SBN 178221
2 agura@ifs.org
Courtney Corbello, admitted pro hac vice+
3 ccorbello@ifs.org
4 1150 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 801
Washington, DC 20036
5 Phone: 202.967.0007
Fax: 202.301.3399
6 +Admitted in Texas. Practice supervised by
7 D.C. Bar members, D.C. App. R. 49(c)(8)
8 Attorneys for Plaintiff Daymon Johnson

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 DAYMON JOHNSON,

12 *Plaintiff,*

13 v.

14 STEVE WATKIN, et al.,

15 *Defendants.*
16
17

Case No. 1:23-cv-00848-CDB

18 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
19 PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Authorities	iii
Local Rule 231(d)(3) Information	1
Introduction.....	1
Statement of Facts.....	2
Argument	12
I. Defendants cannot compel Professor Johnson to conform his speech on matters of public concern, or his academic speech, to their political dogmas	12
A. Defendants cannot punish Johnson for expressing his political and social views	13
B. Defendants’ “civility” policy is vague.....	16
C. Defendants cannot compel Professor Johnson to think and speak in accordance with their preferred ideology	17
II. Johnson will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief.....	18
III. The balance of equities and the public interest favor Johnson	19
IV. This Court should forego the bond requirement.....	19
Conclusion	20

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

<i>303 Creative LLC v. Elenis</i> , No. 21-476, 2023 U.S. LEXIS 2794 (June 30, 2023)	13, 17
<i>Assoc. Press v. Otter</i> , 682 F.3d 821 (9th Cir. 2012)	19
<i>Ariz. Dream Act Coal. v. Brewer</i> , 855 F.3d 957 (9th Cir. 2017).	19
<i>Baca v. Moreno</i> , 936 F. Supp. 719 (C.D. Cal. 1996)	19
<i>Boardman v. Inslee</i> , 978 F.3d 1092 (9th Cir. 2020)	18
<i>Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri</i> , 564 U.S. 379 (2011).....	13
<i>BSA v. Dale</i> , 530 U.S. 640 (2000).....	13
<i>CTIA - The Wireless Ass’n v. City of Berkeley</i> , 928 F.3d 832 (9th Cir. 2019)	18, 19
<i>Demers v. Austin</i> , 746 F.3d 402 (9th Cir. 2014)	13, 14, 15
<i>Doe v. Trump</i> , 984 F.3d 848 (9th Cir. 2020)	12
<i>East Bay Sanctuary Covenant v. Garland</i> , 994 F.3d 962 (9th Cir. 2021)	12
<i>Elrod v. Burns</i> , 427 U.S. 347 (1976).....	19
<i>Garcetti v. Ceballos</i> , 547 U.S. 410 (2006).....	13
<i>Garrett v. Hine</i> , No. 1:21-cv-00845 (E.D. Cal. 2021).....	7
<i>Gay Lesbian Bisexual All. v. Pryor</i> , 110 F.3d 1543 (11th Cir. 1997)	15
<i>Green v. Miss USA, LLC</i> , 52 F.4th 773 (9th Cir. 2022)	12
<i>Hernandez v. City of Phx.</i> , 43 F.4th 966 (9th Cir. 2022)	14, 16
<i>Hernandez v. Sessions</i> , 872 F.3d 976 (9th Cir. 2017)	19

1	<i>Janus v. AFSCME, Council 31</i> ,	
2	138 S. Ct. 2448 (2018).....	13, 18
3	<i>Johnson v. Couturier</i> ,	
4	572 F.3d 1067 (9th Cir. 2009)	19
5	<i>Keyishian v. Bd. of Regents</i> ,	
6	385 U.S. 589 (1967).....	15
7	<i>Koontz v. St. Johns River Water Mgmt. Dist.</i> ,	
8	570 U.S. 595 (2013).....	17
9	<i>Lane v. Franks</i> ,	
10	573 U.S. 228 (2014).....	13
11	<i>Minnesota Voters All. v. Mansky</i> ,	
12	138 S. Ct. 1876 (2018).....	15
13	<i>Rodriguez v. Maricopa Cnty. Cmty. College Dist.</i> ,	
14	605 F.3d 703 (9th Cir. 2009)	15
15	<i>Rodriguez v. Robbins</i> ,	
16	715 F.3d 1127 (9th Cir. 2013)	19
17	<i>Short v. Brown</i> ,	
18	893 F.3d 671 (9th Cir. 2018)	12
19	<i>Speech First, Inc. v. Cartwright</i> ,	
20	32 F.4th 1110 (11th Cir. 2022)	15
21	<i>Sweezy v. New Hampshire</i> ,	
22	354 U.S. 234 (1957).....	15
23	<i>Tex. v. Johnson</i> ,	
24	491 U.S. 397 (1989).....	14
25	<i>TGP Communs., LLC v. Sellers</i> ,	
26	No. 22-16826, 2022 U.S. App. LEXIS 33641 (9th Cir. Dec. 5, 2022).....	14, 15
27	<i>W. Va. State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette</i> ,	
28	319 U.S. 624 (1943).....	12
	<i>Waln v. Dysart Sch. Dist.</i> ,	
	54 F.4th 1152 (9th Cir. 2022)	13, 14
	<i>Wooley v. Maynard</i> ,	
	430 U.S. 705 (1977).....	17
	<u>Statutes</u>	
	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51200	3, 18
	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51201	4, 5, 18
	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51201(a).....	2
	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51201(b).....	3, 5

1	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51201(c).....	3
2	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53425	3, 18
3	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53601	18
4	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53601(a).....	3
5	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53601(b).....	3
6	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53602	18
7	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53602(b).....	3
8	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53602(c).....	4
9	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53605	18
10	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53605(a).....	4
11	Cal. Educ. Code § 87732	2, 13
12	Cal. Educ. Code § 87732(a).....	2, 9
13	Cal. Educ. Code § 87732(b).....	2, 9
14	Cal. Educ. Code § 87732(c).....	2, 9
15	Cal. Educ. Code § 87732(d).....	2, 9
16	Cal. Educ. Code § 87732(f)	2, 9
17	Cal. Educ. Code § 87734	2
18	Cal. Educ. Code § 87735	2, 9, 13
19	<u>Rules</u>	
20	Fed. R. Civ. P. 65	19
21	E.D. Cal. R. 231	1
22	KCCD Board Policy 3050	2, 15, 16, 17
23	KCCD Board Policy 7360	2
24	<u>Other Authorities</u>	
25	Bakersfield College, Equal Opportunity & Diversity Advisory Committee, https://perma.cc/BWR6-2U79	4, 5
26	<i>December 2022 Board of Trustees Meeting (12/13/2022),</i>	
27	YouTube, https://perma.cc/L7JY-4HJR	5
28	<i>Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Glossary of Terms,</i> California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office, https://perma.cc/T22V-V866	3

1 Education Law of the People’s Republic of China,
2 ch. 1, art. 3 (Sept. 1, 1995), <https://perma.cc/8GHT-B45L> 14
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

LOCAL RULE 231(D)(3) INFORMATION

Plaintiff does not intend to present oral testimony at the preliminary injunction hearing, though he would be available to do so if needed. He anticipates the hearing will require approximately one hour of argument time.

INTRODUCTION

California’s community college system maintains an official, operational political ideology. And Kern Community College District (“KCCD”) officials expect faculty to conform their personal and academic speech to this ideology—or else. Minority viewpoints, especially those that dissent from state orthodoxy relating to concepts of diversity, equality, inclusion and accessibility (DEIA), have no place at Bakersfield College. Their expression, per Defendants, qualifies as professional incompetence warranting termination under California’s Education Code and KCCD policy. Accordingly, Defendants have already terminated one professor for advancing unauthorized views by writing a newspaper op-ed, posting on Facebook, giving an interview to a radio station, failing to censor others’ social media posts, and criticizing the school’s policies. So insulated from ideological challenge are KCCD trustees that at their public board meeting, the board’s vice president felt comfortable comparing dissenting faculty to defective cattle that must be “culled” by those in power, who would “put a rope on some of them and take them to the slaughterhouse.”

This type of language, familiar coming from regimes that demand total ideological conformity, cannot rule a government-run college in the United States. But Defendants have already investigated Professor Daymon Johnson for a political Facebook post, and he remains in their line of fire as Faculty Lead of a dissident professors’ group—a position Johnson holds because Defendants fired his predecessor due to his political expression, including his failure to censor Johnson’s speech. And now, the law makes clear that Defendants will evaluate Johnson’s performance based on the degree to which he advances their political ideology, which he is now required not only to teach, but to commit to personally.

Defendants’ enforcement of ideological conformity constrains Johnson to self-censor. He refrains from writing op-eds, throttles his social media use, refuses media interviews, avoids committee meetings, and has withheld speaking invitations. Moreover, Professor Johnson’s

1 upcoming classes guarantee that he will fail the new political litmus test, as his teaching questions
2 rather than advances the state’s mandatory political narrative. Johnson is entitled to an injunction
3 barring Defendants from treating his political speech as a manifestation of professional
4 incompetence. He is also entitled to relief from Defendants’ requirements that he teach, promote,
5 and subscribe to the state’s official political ideology.

6 STATEMENT OF FACTS

7 *The regulatory regime*

8 California Education Code § 87732 provides that “[n]o regular employee or academic
9 employee shall be dismissed except for one or more of the following causes: (a) Immoral or
10 unprofessional conduct; (b) Dishonesty; (c) Unsatisfactory performance; (d) Evident unfitness for
11 service; . . . (f) Persistent violation of, or refusal to obey, the school laws of the state or reasonable
12 regulations prescribed for the government of the community colleges by the board of governors or
13 by the governing board of the community college district employing him or her.”

14 A community college district’s governing board may terminate an employee for
15 “unprofessional conduct” or “unsatisfactory performance” upon 90 days’ notice, if the employee
16 does not reform his or her alleged deficiencies. Cal. Educ. Code § 87734. It may also immediately
17 suspend and terminate an employee within 30 days, unless the employee requests a hearing, upon its
18 receipt or formulation of charges alleging “immoral conduct” or “willful refusal to perform regular
19 assignments without reasonable cause, as prescribed by reasonable rules and regulations of the
20 employing district.” Cal. Educ. Code § 87735. The KCCD trustees will not penalize or dismiss an
21 employee absent the Chancellor’s recommendation. *See* KCCD Board Policy 7360.

22 KCCD Board Policy 3050 (“BP 3050”) “requires that [faculty] conduct [them]selves with
23 civility in all circumstances of [their] professional lives.” KCCD “encourages” free expression, but
24 “expect[s] all expressions of content to be conducted in a manner respectful of persons.” BP 3050
25 also claims that KCCD “do[es] not participate in or accept, condone, or tolerate physical or verbal
26 forms of aggression, threat, harassment, ridicule, or intimidation.” These terms are undefined.

27 California’s community college system, of which the Kern Community College District is a
28 constituent part, “embrace[s] diversity.” Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51201(a). This commitment

1 “guide[s] the administration of all programs in the California Community Colleges, consistent with
 2 all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.” *Id.* § 51200. “Embracing diversity means that
 3 *we must intentionally practice acceptance, anti-racism, and respect towards one another and*
 4 *understand that racism, discrimination, and prejudices create and sustain privileges for some while*
 5 *creating and sustaining disadvantages for others.” Id.* § 51201(b) (emphasis added). An “anti-racist”
 6 is defined as one who “understand[s] that racism is pervasive and has been embedded into all
 7 societal structures.” *Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Glossary of Terms*, California Community
 8 Colleges Chancellor’s Office, <https://perma.cc/T22V-V866> at 1 (last visited July 12, 2023). Anti-
 9 racists “challenge the values, structures, policies, and behaviors that perpetuate systemic racism”
 10 and are “also willing to admit the times in which they have been racist.” *Id.* “Practicing antiracism
 11 requires constantly identifying, challenging, and upending existing racist policies to replace them
 12 with antiracist policies that foster equity between racial groups.” *Id.* Moreover, “embracing
 13 diversity” requires “acknowledg[ment] that institutional racism, discrimination, and biases exist,”
 14 and a commitment to “eradicat[ing] these from our system,” to “strive to eliminate those barriers to
 15 equity.” Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51201(c). It requires “that we act deliberately to create a safe,
 16 inclusive, and anti-racist environment” *Id.*

17 “District employees must have or establish proficiency in DEIA-related [diversity, equity,
 18 inclusion, accessibility] performance to teach, work, or lead within California community colleges.”
 19 Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, § 53602(b). Faculty must comply with local DEIA policies to maintain
 20 employment. *Id.* § 53425. The California Community Colleges Chancellor “shall adopt and publish
 21 guidance describing DEIA competencies and criteria,” *id.* § 53601(a), which “shall be used as a
 22 reference for locally developed minimum standards in community college district performance
 23 evaluations of employees and faculty tenure reviews.” *Id.* § 53601(b). “To advance DEIA principles
 24 in community college employment, districts shall: (1) include DEIA competencies and criteria as a
 25 minimum standard for evaluating the performance of all employees; (2) ensure that evaluators have
 26 a consistent understanding of how to evaluate employees on DEIA competencies and criteria; (3)
 27 set clear expectations regarding employee performance related to DEIA principles . . . (4) place
 28 significant emphasis on DEIA competencies in employee evaluation and tenure review processes,”

1 and “(6) ensure an evaluation process that provides employees an opportunity to demonstrate their
2 understanding of DEIA and anti-racist competencies.” *Id.* § 53602(c).

3 The Chancellor’s DEIA guidance and criteria comprehensively call for faculty to
4 acknowledge, understand, and apply the state’s political ideology; engage in self-reflection and self-
5 assessment of their own personal commitment to the ideology; commit themselves to “continuous
6 improvement” of their “DEI and anti-racism knowledge, skills, and behaviors;” promote and
7 incorporate DEI and anti-racist pedagogy; analyze data to find support for the ideology; articulate
8 the importance of the state’s ideology; engage in “service” on behalf of the ideology, including by
9 leading “DEI and anti-racist efforts by participating in DEI groups, committees, or community
10 activities;” develop curriculum and pedagogy that promote the ideology; participate in professional
11 development along ideological lines; and instruct new employees on the “expectations for their
12 contribution” to the state’s DEI and anti-racist ideology. *See* Exh. A.

13 “Faculty members shall employ teaching, learning, and professional practices that reflect
14 DEIA and anti-racist principles, and in particular, respect for, and acknowledgement of the diverse
15 backgrounds of students and colleagues to improve equitable student outcomes and course
16 completion.” Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53605(a).

17 *The ideological divide at Bakersfield College*

18 Bakersfield College history professor Daymon Johnson serves as the Faculty Lead for the
19 Renegade Institute for Liberty (RIFL), of which he is a founding member. Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 1, 2.
20 RIFL is a sanctioned Bakersfield College organization consisting of faculty members dedicated to
21 the pursuit of free speech, open inquiry and critical thinking. RIFL represents a minority position on
22 campus standing in general opposition to political viewpoints espoused by many faculty members
23 and members of the school administration, which is aligned with Section 51201’s mandate to
24 “embrace diversity” by, among things, “intentionally practic[ing] . . . anti-racism.” *Id.* ¶ 2.

25 Defendants make clear their ideological orientation and seek to impose it on faculty. The
26 “primary purpose” of Bakersfield College’s Equal Opportunity and Diversity Advisory Committee
27 (EODAC) “is to actively assist/facilitate” the school’s “cultural and institutional policies and
28 practices that demonstrate a commitment to greater diversity and inclusion.” Bakersfield College,

1 Equal Opportunity & Diversity Advisory Committee, <https://perma.cc/BWR6-2U79> (last visited
2 July 12, 2023). EODAC’s website provides, “Section 51201 provides us with direction on diversity,
3 equity and inclusion,” and recites Section 51201(b)’s mandatory language. *Id.*

4 On December 8, 2022, then-Bakersfield College President Zav Dadabhoy emailed
5 employees what began as a holiday greeting, but which quickly devolved into a political declaration
6 attacking RIFL. Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 6, 7; Exh. C. Referencing RIFL, Dadabhoy decried “a small
7 group promoting exclusion,” which he blamed for unspecified “attacks” on “members of BC’s
8 communities of color, and LGBTQ community,” but explained that such exclusion “is not a value
9 of this institution.” Exh. C. He then declared that Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51201 “provides us with
10 direction on diversity, equity and inclusion,” and in particular, “[w]hat really resonates with me is
11 subsection (b),” which he proceeded to quote in full. *Id.* Dadabhoy then added, “We must not allow
12 the discontent or views of a few to supersede *what we are required* to provide at our college and the
13 work that we have *intentionally developed* to support all members of the community. This is
14 reminder that *we are all tasked with this work.*” *Id.* (emphasis added). Johnson understood the
15 “attacks” to reference RIFL faculty’s political speech, and Dadabhoy’s exhortation to follow
16 Section 51201 as an instruction to curtail his own non-compliant, dissenting speech and instead
17 speak more consistently with anti-racism ideology. Johnson Decl. ¶ 9.

18 At a December 12, 2022, KCCD Board of Trustees’ meeting, Defendant Corkins termed
19 RIFL faculty’s minority political views “abusive,” declaring that RIFL faculty are “in that five
20 percent that we have to continue to cull. Got them in my livestock operation and that’s why we put
21 a rope on some of them and take them to the slaughterhouse. That’s a fact of life with human nature
22 and so forth, and I don’t know how to say it any clearer.” *December 2022 Board of Trustees*
23 *Meeting (12/13/2022)*, YouTube, <https://perma.cc/L7JY-4HJR> (last visited July 12, 2023). “I don’t
24 think we’re that way, if we are we’ve got to get the bad actors out of the room. It just bothers me
25 when the bad actors are paid staff and faculty and if that’s where it is we really got a problem.” *Id.*;
26 Johnson Decl. ¶ 10. None of the other Defendant trustees disavowed Corkins’ call to take RIFL
27 members to the “slaughterhouse.” Defendant Nan Gomez-Heitzeberg chuckled at the suggestion. *Id.*

¶ 11. Johnson recognized the explicit threat against him if he continued to express political viewpoints that did not comport with the majority DEI ideologies on campus. *Id.* ¶ 12.

Bakersfield College has adopted a requirement that faculty who wish to serve on committees that screen potential new hires must complete a training session to assure that their committee service would comply with the school's DEIA policies. *Id.* ¶¶ 13, 14; Exh. D.

*Bakersfield College investigates and threatens Professor Johnson
for disagreeing with a colleague on Facebook*

On August 22, 2019, Bakersfield College Professor Andrew Bond posted on his personal Facebook page, "Maybe Trump's comment about shithole countries was a statement of projection because honestly, the US is a fucking piece of shit nation. Go ahead and quote me, conservatives. This country has yet to live up to the ideals of its founding documents." Exh. E at 2; Johnson Decl. ¶ 15.

In May 2021, Professor Johnson reposted Bond's post on RIFL's Facebook page, and added, "Here's what one critical race theorists at BC sounds like. Do you agree with this radical SJW from BC's English Department? Thoughts?" Exh. E at 2; Johnson Decl. ¶ 16. Bond filed an administrative complaint against Johnson for harassment and bullying over the Facebook post and commentary. *Id.* ¶ 17. But rather than dismiss Bond's complaint out of hand, Dadabhoy subjected Johnson to an investigation that necessitated Johnson's retention of counsel. *See* Exh. E; Johnson Decl. ¶ 19. Finally, on February 23, 2022, five months after Bond's complaint, Dadabhoy sent Johnson KCCD's administrative determination that his conduct presented no cause for discipline. Exh. E at 9; Johnson Decl. ¶ 20. In doing so, however, the district saw fit to pass judgment on each of 29 separate allegations raised in the dispute, including that another professor "liked" a negative comment about Bond (allegation 2, sustained), that Johnson's posting doxed Bond (allegation 3, "not sustained but plausible"), and that "Professor Bond was offended that Professor Johnson described his personal views incorrectly. Professor Johnson admitted he would also be offended in a similar situation" (allegation 14, sustained). Exh. E; Johnson Decl. ¶ 20.

Although the inquiry "revealed no evidence that Dr. Johnson took any of these actions in his role as a [KCCD] employee," Exh. E at 8, KCCD warned it "will investigate any further complaints

1 of harassment and bullying and, if applicable, will take appropriate remedial action including but
 2 not limited to any discipline determined to be appropriate.” *Id.* at 9; Johnson Decl. ¶ 21.

3 *Bakersfield College punishes professors for speaking*

4 Bakersfield College determined that a public lecture given by then-RIFL Faculty Lead
 5 Professor Matthew Garrett entitled “The Tale of Two Protests: Free Speech and the Intellectual
 6 Origins of BC Campus Censorship,” at which Professor Erin Miller introduced him, constituted
 7 “unprofessional conduct.” When the school threatened the professors with further discipline, Garrett
 8 and Miller sued school officials for violating their First Amendment rights. Johnson Decl. ¶ 22;
 9 *Garrett v. Hine*, No. 1:21-cv-00845 (E.D. Cal. 2021).

10 Subsequently, Defendant McCrow charged Garrett with “unprofessional conduct,” and
 11 advised that Garrett could be charged with “unsatisfactory performance” and violation of BP 3050.
 12 Johnson Decl. ¶ 23; Exh. F. Garrett’s transgressions included:

- 13 • Authoring an op-ed piece in the *Bakersfield Californian* that “disregarded the impact of [an]
 14 attack” consisting of the posting of political stickers, “took issue with BC’s characterization
 15 of the stickers as ‘hate speech’ and ‘vandalism,’” “suggested that their content was protected
 16 by the First Amendment,” and even “went further to suggest that certain terms like ‘Cultural
 17 Marxism’ weren’t ‘hate speech’ but instead speech that challenges a dominant agenda on
 18 campus, i.e. the social justice movement,” Exh. F at 1;
- 19 • Opining that the EODAC committee “has been consistently staffed by the administration
 20 with faculty who hold one particular point of view,” *id.* at 2, ¶ 4c, and criticizing the
 21 committee chair’s conduct at a meeting, *id.* at 2-3, ¶ 5;
- 22 • Providing a public comment on the Bakersfield College’s Curriculum Committee proposal
 23 of two history courses stating, in opposition, that the courses were the equivalent of a “high
 24 school field trip” and “openly partisan training for children,” *id.* at 3, ¶ 6;
- 25 • Causing “very real harm” to students based on three student allegations: first, an
 26 unexplained assertion that Garrett was a racist who would fail students based on their skin
 27 color; second, the fact that a different professor whispered something in Garrett’s ear; and
 28 third, that Garrett allegedly “insult[ed] [another professor] and her way of teaching,” which
 purportedly made the student feel unsafe, *id.* at 4-5, ¶ 11;
- Expressing opinions on a local radio show including that “sociology, ethnic studies, [and]
 anthropology are producing bad information and poor narratives grounded in history;” that
 diversity trainings are just ways to figure out how to legally discriminate; and “[c]laim[ing]
 that Bakersfield College staff are trying to quiet [Garrett],” *id.* at 5, ¶ 12;
- “[R]epeatedly fail[ing], as the Faculty Lead for the Renegade Institute for Liberty, to
 restrict” criticism of KCCD and faculty “on RIFL’s social media” that McCrow alleged to
 be “baseless,” *id.* at 6, ¶ 13; and

- Using his social media account to express critical opinions of the school and faculty, including statements such as, “[a]s a public institution their financials should be open to public criticism,” *id.* ¶ 14.

McCrow added, “Importantly, you caused students to feel unwelcome and unsafe by belittling the community’s valid concerns.” *Id.* at 7. Johnson understands that “invalid views,” or criticism of views that “the community” deems “valid,” are punishable. Johnson Decl. ¶ 24.

McCrow stressed that Garrett’s speech harmed the school’s reputation, and that Garrett should not have expressed his concerns about the school publicly. Exh. F at 7. He asserted that Garrett’s speech dissuaded others from committee work and risked causing disapproval of proposed curriculum. McCrow commanded Garrett, apparently with respect to his public political and ideological speech, “You will not substitute your own judgment for the judgment of your supervisor or other administrators,” and directed Garrett to refrain from publicly airing his grievances and complaints. *Id.* at 8. Finally, McCrow also removed Professor Garrett from the Equal Opportunity and Diversity Advisory Committee. *Id.* Upon receiving McCrow’s letter, Garrett resigned as RIFL Faculty Lead. Johnson succeeded him in that position, and on the committee. Johnson Decl. ¶ 25.

On April 11, 2023, Dadabhoy formally recommended to Defendant Trustees, with the concurrence of Defendant Chancellor Burke’s predecessor, Defendant Christian, that they terminate Garrett’s employment. Two days later, Defendant Trustees found cause for Garrett’s termination as set out by the President and Chancellor and fired Professor Garrett. The “Statement of Charges and Recommendation for Statement of Decision to Terminate” upon which Defendants fired Garrett recounted McCrow’s allegations, and declared that Garrett failed to follow that notice’s directives to cure his allegedly deficient job performance by:

- “[D]eliberately mischaracterizing a Bakersfield College student housing initiative as ‘not student dorms’ and as ‘low income housing,’” and by “print[ing] and distribut[ing] a flyer” criticizing the project “as threatening the neighborhood with loud parties, safety issues, crime, crowded daily parking issues, overflow of parking for events, and decrease in property values.” Exh. G at 13, ¶ 8 (internal punctuation omitted);
- Alleging that KCCD failed to explain why his conduct was unprofessional, *id.* 14 ¶ 9, and sending McCrow a request for clarification that was not “made in good faith,” *id.* ¶ 10;
- Providing an interview for *Fox News Digital* in which he criticized Bakersfield College’s “affirmative action-type behavior”—“allegations [that] demeaned, demoralized, and disrespected the College’s employees and its students;” and “[p]rompting,” merely by virtue of being interviewed, third-party comments on social media that were critical of Bakersfield College and its students, *id.* ¶ 11a;

- 1 • Linking to his *Fox News Digital* interview on the RIFL Facebook page, and “continu[ing] to
2 permit the RIFL Facebook page to post” criticism of the school and its faculty, which the
President and Chancellor asserted were “false and baseless attacks,” *id.* at 15, ¶ 11b;
- 3 • Emailing a Daily Wire article about the school to another person, *id.* at ¶ 11c, and sharing
4 the article on his social media, *id.* at ¶ 11e;
- 5 • Criticizing a faculty member for inciting students against him in an interview with *Inside
Higher Ed*, *id.* at 15, ¶ 11d; and
- 6 • Engaging in “ongoing public attacks [that] demonstrate[d] Garrett’s continued refusal to
7 engage in civil, honest discourse or to direct complaints to the appropriate college
administrator as directed by the 90-day notice,” *id.* at 16.

8 Defendants charged Garrett with other offenses consisting of political speech, including the
9 publication of an open letter criticizing Defendant Trustees, *id.* at 17, ¶ 14e; criticizing other
10 professors on Facebook for excessive claims of racism, sexism, and classism, *id.* at 19, ¶ 19; linking
11 to a *Just the News* article critical of the school on RIFL’s Facebook page, *id.* ¶ 20; and “accus[ing]”
12 KCCD “of financial mismanagement,” *id.* ¶ 21.

13 Defendants alleged that Garrett’s speech amounted to immoral or unprofessional conduct
14 per Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732(a), 87735; dishonesty, *id.* § 87732(b); unsatisfactory performance, *id.*
15 § 87732(c); evident unfitness for service, *id.* § 87732(d); persistent violation of, or refusal to obey,
16 the school laws of the state or reasonable community college regulations, *id.* § 87732(f); and willful
17 refusal to perform regular assignments without reasonable cause, as prescribed by reasonable rules
18 and regulations of the employing district, *id.* § 87735. Exh. G at 17.

19 *Defendants’ adoption and enforcement of an official ideology chills*
20 *Professor Johnson’s speech, and compels him to speak contrary to his conscience*

21 Considering his experience of being investigated by Defendants over his Facebook posts,
22 Defendants’ adoption of an official political ideology that he rejects, Defendants’ exhortations that
23 their ideology must be affirmed and followed, Defendants’ application of the termination standards
24 to disfavored speech, and Johnson’s responsibility for some of the speech for which Professor
25 Garrett was fired, Professor Johnson refrains from expressing his political views and from freely
26 participating in the intellectual life of the college for fear that Defendants would investigate and
27 discipline him, and terminate his employment based on his viewpoints. Johnson Decl. ¶ 29.

Johnson’s conscience does not allow him to believe in and practice the state’s “embracing diversity” ideology. He does not believe that racism is pervasive and embedded into all societal structures—particularly at Bakersfield College—and thus he does not wish to challenge the values, structures, policies, and behaviors that, according to others, allegedly perpetuate systemic racism. Johnson does not believe he is racist, and he does not wish to constantly identify, challenge, upend, and replace existing policies. Professor Johnson not only disagrees with the ideology Defendants require him to affirm, but Johnson also believes that his political viewpoints, which he would like to express, are inconsistent with and even defiant of that ideology. Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 37, 38.

Johnson identifies generally with the viewpoints espoused by RIFL, and shares many of Garrett’s conservative political views and social values the expression of which Defendants censor and punish. *Id.* ¶ 39. For example, Johnson posted 15 of the 18 RIFL Facebook posts that reference the phrase “cultural Marxism,” a term which Garrett was fired for defending. Johnson, like Garrett, does not agree with Bakersfield College’s apparent definition of what constitutes “hate speech” and believes that what is often considered “hate speech” by some is nonetheless speech protected by the First Amendment. *Id.* But Johnson now refrains from mentioning “Cultural Marxism.” *Id.* ¶ 40. He canceled a speech addressing the topic, and refrains from recommending books that discuss the subject. *Id.* ¶¶ 41, 42. Indeed, mindful of Garrett’s experience, Johnson refrains from inviting speakers on behalf of RIFL, as they would explore similar views. *Id.* ¶ 43.

Johnson’s speech is also chilled by the fact that Garrett was disciplined for filing an ethics complaint about Defendant McCrow, in circumstances that Johnson, too, would have complained. *Id.* ¶¶ 44, 45. And Johnson refrains from speaking further about his department’s curriculum considering Defendants fired Garrett for opposing proposed history courses, and Johnson likewise commented about the same courses to the same committee. *Id.* ¶ 46.

Johnson refrains from offering any potentially controversial political views on social media, owing to Defendants’ behavior. *Id.* ¶ 53. He opposes censorship, but mindful that Garrett was fired for not censoring comments on RIFL’s Facebook page, Johnson deleted posts that he believed Defendants would find objectionable and turned over the page’s management to two retired professors. *Id.* ¶¶ 47, 53. Nonetheless, another professor has now filed a complaint against Johnson

1 over commentary that others posted on RIFL’s Facebook page. *Id.* ¶¶ 49-50. Given his experience
2 being investigated by Defendants over Bond’s complaint, Johnson understands that any of his
3 critics can trigger investigations and potential discipline over his social media use. *Id.* ¶ 52. Indeed,
4 Johnson authored and was responsible for some of the Facebook posts that Defendants attributed to
5 Garrett and used to justify his termination. *Id.* ¶ 51.

6 Defendants’ citation of Garrett’s media appearances as cause for his discipline and
7 termination have also prompted Johnson to turn down invitations to speak to the same media
8 outlets. *Id.* ¶¶ 54-55. Johnson has also stopped attending committee meetings where he would share
9 his views on race, diversity, equity, and inclusion, considering that Garrett was fired for just
10 listening to another professor’s comment to him while sitting on that committee. *Id.* ¶¶ 56-57.
11 Johnson also refrains from offering conservative views about LGBTQ issues, as Defendants and
12 various progressive professors have linked these topics to DEI. *Id.* ¶ 59.

13 Johnson has previously served on numerous screening committees for new hires, and wishes
14 to continue doing so, but he refrains from taking the DEIA training now required to continue such
15 service and will not apply to serve on screening committees because he does not wish to promote
16 DEIA ideology, and will not evaluate faculty based on their DEIA adherence or instruct them on
17 DEIA compliance. *Id.* ¶ 61.

18 Bakersfield College evaluates Johnson’s performance every three years. An unsatisfactory
19 evaluation will lead to remediation and potentially termination. Johnson has just successfully
20 completed an evaluation period and intends to keep working as a professor at Bakersfield College,
21 so his performance moving forward will be evaluated under the new DEIA standards and rules. *Id.* ¶
22 62. The DEIA requirements chill his speech, including his academic freedom in the classroom and
23 as the Faculty Lead of RIFL, and compel him to affirm, promote, and celebrate a political ideology
24 that he rejects and even finds abhorrent. *Id.* ¶¶ 63-67. Johnson cannot meet the standards set out in
25 the Chancellor’s “Competencies and Criteria,” which will guide KCCD’s evaluation of his teaching,
26 without expressing beliefs and viewpoints that he rejects and without stifling his own viewpoints on
27 political and social topics. *Id.* ¶ 71. As detailed in his declaration, *id.* ¶¶ 72-99, Johnson is
28

1 profoundly opposed to the ideology that Defendants would have him promote rather than criticize,
2 as he is dissuaded from doing for fear of official retribution and loss of employment.

3 Almost everything Johnson teaches violates the new DEIA requirements—not just by failing
4 to advance the DEIA and “anti-racist” ideology, but also by criticizing it. Johnson fears that if he
5 continues teaching his courses as he has designed them, he will surely be deemed “unsatisfactory”
6 in his upcoming evaluations. *Id.* ¶ 100. Johnson is set to teach three courses in the upcoming
7 semester which challenge DEI historical narratives and present views incompatible with DEI. In
8 these courses, Johnson assigns books critical of DEI, written by authors who have been targeted by
9 DEI adherents. *Id.* ¶¶ 101-104. Indeed, one DEI sympathizer has already called for Johnson to be
10 fired for recommending and assigning books used in these courses. *Id.* ¶ 104. In the following
11 semester, Johnson will teach history courses that raise the same problems under Defendants’
12 ideological mandates. The material Johnson will use, his pedagogy, and the views he will teach are
13 utterly contrary to the state’s DEIA and the Chancellor’s DEIA competency standards. If Johnson
14 teaches his classes as he normally would and always has, he will not be “demonstrating” or
15 “progressing” toward compliance with the new DEI standards. *Id.* ¶ 105.

16 ARGUMENT

17 Johnson is entitled to a preliminary injunction because (1) he is likely to succeed on the
18 merits, (2) he will suffer irreparable harm absent preliminary relief, (3) the balance of equities tips
19 in his favor, and (4) an injunction is in the public interest. *Short v. Brown*, 893 F.3d 671, 675 (9th
20 Cir. 2018) (citation omitted). “When the government is a party, these last two factors merge.” *East*
21 *Bay Sanctuary Covenant v. Garland*, 994 F.3d 962, 975 (9th Cir. 2021) (citations omitted). “[A]
22 stronger showing of one element may offset a weaker showing of another.” *Doe v. Trump*, 984 F.3d
23 848, 870 (9th Cir. 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted).

24 I. DEFENDANTS CANNOT COMPEL PROFESSOR JOHNSON TO CONFORM HIS SPEECH ON MATTERS 25 OF PUBLIC CONCERN, OR HIS ACADEMIC SPEECH, TO THEIR POLITICAL DOGMAS.

26 Professor Johnson will win this case. “If there is any fixed star in our constitutional
27 constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics,
28 nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess by word or act their
faith therein.” *W. Va. State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 642 (1943). “The framers

1 designed the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment to protect the ‘freedom to think as you
2 will and to speak as you think.’” 303 *Creative LLC v. Elenis*, No. 21-476, 2023 U.S. LEXIS 2794,
3 at *19 (June 30, 2023) (quoting *BSA v. Dale*, 530 U.S. 640, 660-61 (2000)).

4 Defendants’ demands that faculty adhere to and incorporate “DEIA” and “anti-racism”
5 ideology in their expression, thought, and teaching violates two cardinal First Amendment
6 principles—that the “government must abstain from regulating speech when the specific motivating
7 ideology or the opinion or perspective of the speaker is the rationale for the restriction,” *Waln v.*
8 *Dysart Sch. Dist.*, 54 F.4th 1152, 1162 (9th Cir. 2022) (quoting *Rosenberger v. Record & Visitors of*
9 *Univ. of Virginia*, 515 U.S. 819, 829 (1995)), and that “[c]ompelling individuals to mouth support
10 for views they find objectionable violates’ core First Amendment protections,” *Green v. Miss USA,*
11 *LLC*, 52 F.4th 773, 783 (9th Cir. 2022) (quoting *Janus v. AFSCME, Council 31*, 138 S. Ct. 2448,
12 2463 (2018)). Defendants’ civility policy is also impermissibly vague.

13 A. Defendants cannot punish Johnson for expressing his political and social views.

14 No one questions that the state may fire college professors for “unprofessional conduct,”
15 “dishonesty,” “unsatisfactory performance,” and the like. Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732, 87735. But the
16 First Amendment bars Defendants from applying these labels to the expression of conservative
17 political viewpoints, or dissent from the new “DEIA” dogma sweeping through various institutions
18 today (no matter how fashionable it may be in some circles). And although the state may fire
19 professors who refuse to follow the rules or do their jobs, *id.*, those rules, and those job descriptions,
20 cannot demand ideological conformity.

21 “[C]itizens do not surrender their First Amendment rights by accepting public employment.”
22 *Lane v. Franks*, 573 U.S. 228, 231 (2014). “Just as the public has a right to hear the views of public
23 employees, the public has a right to the benefit of those employees’ participation in petitioning
24 activity.” *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri*, 564 U.S. 379, 397 (2011). And while the First
25 Amendment does not protect “statements made by public employees pursuant to their official
26 duties,” *Demers v. Austin*, 746 F.3d 402, 411 (9th Cir. 2014) (internal quotation marks omitted)
27 (quoting *Garcetti v. Ceballos*, 547 U.S. 410, 421 (2006)), *Garcetti*’s rule denying First Amendment
28 protection for on-the-job speech “does not—indeed, consistent with the First Amendment, cannot—

1 apply to teaching and academic writing that are performed ‘pursuant to the official duties’ of a
2 teacher and professor.” *Demers*, 746 F.3d at 412.

3 Much of Johnson’s speech at issue here—posting on Facebook, writing editorials, inviting
4 and sponsoring speakers, and appearing in media—is speech Johnson would make in his personal
5 capacity. Indeed, Defendants have already admitted that when Johnson posts on RIFL’s Facebook
6 page, he does not do so “in his role as a [KCCD] employee,” Exh. E at 8; *cf. Hernandez v. City of*
7 *Phx.*, 43 F.4th 966, 978 (9th Cir. 2022) (“publicly posting on social media suggests an intent to
8 communicate to the public or to advance a political or social point of view beyond the employment
9 context”) (internal quotation marks omitted). To the extent that Johnson’s speech here is that which
10 he would make pursuant to his official duties as a professor, it either plainly relates to teaching and
11 scholarship, *e.g.*, speech Johnson would make in the course of his hiring and EODAC committee
12 service, or actually *is* teaching and scholarship.

13 To be sure, a university must make judgments about what is “both necessary and appropriate
14 to teach.” *Demers*, 746 F.3d at 411. State medical schools, for example, may decline to teach faith-
15 healing. But having established a Department of History, Bakersfield College has no interest in
16 ensuring that Johnson teach history through its official ideological lens or use its politically inspired
17 pedagogy. Additionally, state schools may, if not must, ask their professors to refrain from
18 demanding ideological, political, or religious conformity from their students, whose First
19 Amendment rights the state must respect. Professors in mainland China might be required to
20 conform their classroom speech to “Mao Zedong Thought,” *see* Education Law of the People’s
21 Republic of China, ch. 1, art. 3 (Sept. 1, 1995), <https://perma.cc/8GHT-B45L> (last visited July 12,
22 2023), but the same constitutional rule that bars such mandates in California also bars Defendants’
23 imposition of “DEIA thought.”

24 “If there is a bedrock principle underlying the First Amendment, it is that the government
25 may not prohibit the expression of an idea simply because society finds the idea offensive or
26 disagreeable.” *Tex. v. Johnson*, 491 U.S. 397, 414 (1989). “The Free Speech Clause generally
27 prohibits suppressing speech ‘because of its message.’” *Waln*, 54 F.4th at 1161 (quoting
28 *Rosenberger*, 515 U.S. at 828-29). Content-based restrictions are subject to strict scrutiny. *TGP*

1 *Communs., LLC v. Sellers*, No. 22-16826, 2022 U.S. App. LEXIS 33641, at *10 (9th Cir. Dec. 5,
 2 2022). “And the First Amendment provides even stronger protection against viewpoint
 3 discrimination, which is an egregious form of content discrimination and occurs when the specific
 4 motivating ideology or the opinion or perspective of the speaker is the rationale for the restriction
 5 on speech.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). “A restriction on speech is unconstitutional if it
 6 is an effort to suppress expression merely because public officials oppose the speaker’s view.” *Id.*;
 7 *cf. Minnesota Voters All. v. Mansky*, 138 S. Ct. 1876, 1885 (2018) (“restrictions based on content
 8 must satisfy strict scrutiny, and those based on viewpoints are prohibited”).

9 “[T]he dangers of viewpoint discrimination are *heightened* in the university setting,” *Speech*
 10 *First, Inc. v. Cartwright*, 32 F.4th 1110, 1127 n.6 (11th Cir. 2022) (quoting *Gay Lesbian Bisexual*
 11 *All. v. Pryor*, 110 F.3d 1543, 1550 (11th Cir. 1997)), as “teaching and [academic] writing are ‘a
 12 special concern of the First Amendment.’” *Demers*, 746 F.3d at 411 (quoting *Keyishian v. Bd. of*
 13 *Regents*, 385 U.S. 589, 603 (1967)). “The Supreme Court has repeatedly stressed the importance of
 14 protecting academic freedom under the First Amendment,” which “does not tolerate laws that cast a
 15 pall of orthodoxy over the classroom.” *Id.* (quoting *Keyishian*, 385 U.S. at 603). “[A]cademic
 16 freedom and political expression [are] areas in which government should be extremely reticent to
 17 tread.” *Sweezy v. New Hampshire*, 354 U.S. 234, 250 (1957).

18 Given this state of the law, Johnson is entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants’ use of
 19 of performance standards and policies to punish his viewpoints, and against Defendants’
 20 implementation of an official state political ideology.

21 The First Amendment does not tolerate Defendants’ application of the Education Code’s
 22 faculty performance standards, and of their “civility” policy, BP 3050, to bar disfavored political
 23 viewpoints. Though the faculty lounge may dislike Johnson’s speech, “[t]he desire to maintain a
 24 sedate academic environment . . . [does not] justify limitations on a teacher’s freedom to express
 25 himself on political issues in vigorous, argumentative, unmeasured, and even distinctly unpleasant
 26 terms.” *Rodriguez v. Maricopa Cnty. Cmty. College Dist.*, 605 F.3d 703, 708-09 (9th Cir. 2009)
 27 (internal quotation marks omitted). Yet the first charge upon which Defendants fired Johnson’s
 28 predecessor as RIFL lead is that he wrote an op-ed in the local newspaper that “took issue with

BC’s characterization” of a sticker protest, argued for First Amendment protection of speech Defendants hate, and even “went further” to criticize cultural Marxism in academia. Exh. F at 1. Professor Bond properly suffered no official consequence for politically criticizing the President and the country on Facebook, with the challenge, “Go ahead and quote me, conservatives.” Exh. E at 2. But when Johnson quoted Bond, and added, “Do you agree with this radical SJW from BC’s English Department? Thoughts?” *id.*, he ended up needing to hire a lawyer. Appearing on a radio talk show to criticize the scholarship of academic departments, Exh. F at 5, is also verboten. And so on. The examples noted *supra* of out-and-out unlawful viewpoint discrimination in Defendants’ administration of faculty performance standards are extensive, and speak for themselves in demonstrating shocking disregard for, if not outright hostility to First Amendment rights.

The state’s codification of an official ideology only makes matters worse. One cannot “embrace diversity” or be an “anti-racist” while expressing conservative views, or even hitherto universal American political ideals such as a commitment to colorblindness. That the college president would point to disapproved faculty views as being inconsistent with the state’s ideological mandate is an ominous sign of what’s to come when Defendants evaluate Johnson’s performance for DEIA compliance, as now pervasively mandated in the state’s regulatory code. The DEIA mandates of Cal. Code of Regs. Title V, and the guidelines issued pursuant to them, call upon Defendants to punish faculty on the basis of viewpoint. On their face and as applied against Johnson, these provisions cannot be reconciled with the First Amendment’s prohibition of viewpoint discrimination.

B. Defendants’ “civility” policy is vague.

Defendants’ policies are unconstitutionally vague if they “fail to afford employees a reasonable opportunity to understand what conduct [they] prohibit, or that the provisions permit arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement.” *Hernandez*, 43 F.4th at 982 (internal quotation marks omitted). KCCD’s civility policy, BP 3050, fails on both grounds. It is unclear what this policy proscribes in the vast majority of its intended applications, or even what these intended applications might be. It is, however, clear that Defendants invoke this policy to terminate faculty whose political views offend the dominant faction.

1 What constitutes “civility” varies from speaker to speaker, and from listener to listener.
 2 Some speech, however well-intentioned, falls flat. Some people are unusually sensitive. And others
 3 are deliberately sensitive, to justify silencing their critics. Terms like “threat” and “harassment”
 4 might have common, more objective understandings, but who determines whether a person speaks
 5 in a “respectful manner,” or even, the level of respect that might be due in a given circumstance?
 6 Physical aggression is an obvious concept, but what is “verbal aggression?” BP 3050 cannot be
 7 applied to ban “ridicule,” which is a protected viewpoint—whatever might be deemed “ridicule” in
 8 a given situation.

9 What is clear, however, is that some KCCD professors and officials view other people’s
 10 political expressions as moral failings and personal affronts, and one professor has already been
 11 disciplined for political speech deemed to violate BP 3050. Professor Johnson can only watch his
 12 words and hope that nothing he says is deemed to lack “civility.” This policy is hopelessly vague.

13 C. Defendants cannot compel Professor Johnson to think and speak in accordance with
 14 their preferred ideology.

15 “[W]here the State’s interest is to disseminate an ideology, no matter how acceptable to
 16 some, such interest cannot outweigh an individual’s First Amendment right to avoid becoming the
 17 courier for such message.” *Wooley v. Maynard*, 430 U.S. 705, 717 (1977) (footnote omitted). It
 18 does not “matter whether the government seeks to compel a person to speak its message when he
 19 would prefer to remain silent or to force an individual to include other ideas with his own speech
 20 that he would prefer not to include. All that offends the First Amendment just the same.” 303
 21 *Creative*, 2023 U.S. LEXIS 2794, at *22-*23 (citations omitted).

22 And just as Defendants may not compel people to mouth support for DEIA and “anti-
 23 racism,” or demand that others commit themselves to such ideology, they cannot compel faculty to
 24 do so as a condition of employment. “[T]he unconstitutional conditions doctrine . . . vindicates the
 25 Constitution’s enumerated rights by preventing the government from coercing people into giving
 26 them up.” *Koontz v. St. Johns River Water Mgmt. Dist.*, 570 U.S. 595, 604 (2013). “In the First
 27 Amendment context, this doctrine provides that the Government may not deny a benefit to a person
 28 on a basis that infringes his constitutionally protected freedom of speech even if he has no

entitlement to that benefit.” *Boardman v. Inslee*, 978 F.3d 1092, 1109 (9th Cir. 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted).

California’s DEIA directives are plainly unconstitutional. If a state “required all residents to sign a document expressing support for a particular set of positions on controversial public issues—say, the platform of one of the major political parties[,] [n]o one, we trust, would seriously argue that the First Amendment permits this.” *Janus*, 138 S. Ct. at 2464. The Supreme Court might be too trusting, as Defendants will doubtless argue in all seriousness they can not only compel Professor Johnson to conform his curriculum and pedagogy to their politics in direct contravention of his First Amendment academic freedom rights, but to *be* their type of ideologue—to practice “self-reflection” by “[e]ngag[ing] in self-assessment of [his] own commitment to DEI and internal biases, and seek[] opportunities for growth to acknowledge and address the harm caused by internal biases and behavior,” Exh. A at 3; seek “self-improvement” by “demonstrat[ing] a commitment to continuous improvement as it relates to [his] DEI and anti-racism knowledge, skills, and behaviors,” *id.*; “[p]articipate[] in a continuous cycle of self-assessment of [his] growth and commitment to DEI and acknowledgement of any internalized personal biases and racial superiority or inferiority,” *id.* at 4; and “introduce” newcomers to “expectations for their contribution” to the school’s DEI and anti-racism “focus,” *id.*

But there is no point in further belaboring the fact that “such compulsion so plainly violates the Constitution.” *Janus*, 138 S. Ct. at 2464. Defendants take DEIA and anti-racism ideology very seriously, and in their personal capacities the First Amendment guarantees their right to do so. In their official capacities, the First Amendment forbids them from imposing their ideology on everyone else. It would forbid this imposition even if Defendants’ ideology were not, as it is, extremely controversial. California’s imposition of a DEIA ideological mandate, root and branch, is unconstitutional. The challenged provisions, Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 5, §§ 51200, 51201, 53425, 53601, 53602, and 53605, and the guidelines implementing them, must be enjoined.

II. JOHNSON WILL SUFFER IRREPARABLE HARM IN THE ABSENCE OF INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

“Irreparable harm is relatively easy to establish in a First Amendment case,” as a party need only “demonstrate[] the existence of a colorable First Amendment claim.” *CTIA - The Wireless*

1 *Ass’n v. City of Berkeley*, 928 F.3d 832, 851 (9th Cir. 2019) (quotation marks omitted). That is
 2 because “[t]he loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably
 3 constitutes irreparable injury.” *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976); *accord CTIA*, 928 F.3d at
 4 851. Professor Johnson is self-censoring, withdrawing from campus activities, and facing pressure
 5 to advocate for an ideology he rejects as a condition of maintaining his employment. He is
 6 irreparably harmed in the absence of injunctive relief.

7 III. THE BALANCE OF EQUITIES AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST FAVOR JOHNSON.

8 “Courts considering requests for preliminary injunctions have consistently recognized the
 9 significant public interest in upholding First Amendment principles.” *Assoc. Press v. Otter*, 682
 10 F.3d 821, 826 (9th Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks omitted). “Generally, public interest
 11 concerns are implicated when a constitutional right has been violated, because all citizens have a
 12 stake in upholding the Constitution.” *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 996 (9th Cir. 2017)
 13 (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Rodriguez v. Robbins*, 715 F.3d 1127, 1145 (9th Cir.
 14 2013) (noting that the government “cannot suffer harm from an injunction that merely ends an
 15 unlawful” or unconstitutional practice). Accordingly, “[t]he public interest and the balance of the
 16 equities favor preventing the violation of [Plaintiffs’] constitutional rights.” *Ariz. Dream Act Coal.*
 17 *v. Brewer*, 855 F.3d 957, 978 (9th Cir. 2017) (quotation marks omitted).

18 IV. THIS COURT SHOULD FOREGO THE BOND REQUIREMENT.

19 “Despite the seemingly mandatory language, Rule 65(c) [of the Federal Rules of Civil
 20 Procedure] invests the district court with discretion as to the amount of security required, *if any*,”
 21 when issuing a preliminary injunction. *Johnson v. Couturier*, 572 F.3d 1067, 1086 (9th Cir. 2009)
 22 (internal quotation remarks omitted). “In particular, the district court may dispense with the filing of
 23 a bond when it concludes there is no realistic likelihood of harm to the defendant from enjoining his
 24 or her conduct.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). As an injunction requiring Defendants to
 25 respect the First Amendment would not harm them, and considering a bond requirement’s “negative
 26 impact on plaintiff’s constitutional rights, as well as the constitutional rights of other members of
 27 the public affected by the [challenged policy and provisions],” *Baca v. Moreno*, 936 F. Supp. 719,
 28 738 (C.D. Cal. 1996), no bond should be required here.

CONCLUSION

This Court should grant Professor Johnson's motion for preliminary injunction.

Dated: July 13, 2023

Respectfully submitted.

By: /s/ Alan Gura
Alan Gura (SBN 178221)
agura@ifs.org
Courtney Corbello, admitted pro hac vice+
ccorbello@ifs.org
INSTITUTE FOR FREE SPEECH
1150 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 801
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202.967.0007
Fax: 202.301.3399
+Admitted in Texas. Practice supervised by
D.C. Bar members, D.C. App. R. 49(c)(8)

Attorneys for Plaintiff Daymon Johnson